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override the legislation of one of her self-governing colonies? Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, and her spokesman, using language that reminds us of Lord Russell replying to Charles Francis Adams, asserting the sole right of the British government to interpret its statutes in the Alabama claims case, expresses doubts whether colonial statutes should be subjected to arbitration. This feature of the case, which in the opinion of Sir Robert Bond is the only question, together with the fact that it is a dispute of long-standing, complicated, and involving large financial interests, makes it the most important that has ever come before the Hague Court.

Whatever the issue,—and Americans feel that for years custom has favored their side of the case, and therefore may help them in the decision, although Newfoundland has natural rights also to be considered,—it is a satisfaction to know that the matter is likely to be settled and may not continue to embarrass our relations with Great Britain. It is also gratifying to see our government, which for nearly a century has preferred arbitration to war in settling its difficulties with Great Britain, still true to its best traditions. The reference of this case to the Hague Court is consistent with the splendid example set by President Roosevelt, when he made that Court a living international institution by sending to it its first case, which is known as the Pious Fund Case between the United States and Mexico. It accords well with the fraternal spirit shown by Secretary Root at the time of his visit to Canada and in all his recent speeches on international relations. Everybody will feel that he has given practical form to the high principles of international ethics which he has advocated. It is also most reassuring to find that Great Britain and her two colonies who are parties in the present dispute have all given their consent to arbitrate, and we hope that they will have no occasion to regret their action. The whole negotiation, based upon a desire to attain justice by reasonable and humane methods, together with the generous concessions made while the case is pending, is another sign that the arbitration of international questions has become a part of an established world order.

A war between the United States and Great Britain, considering the high state of their civilization, and the fraternal feeling which exists between them, would be foolish and criminal. A war, if conducted like that between Japan and Russia, which affords the latest example of the damage two great powers can do to each other, would kill off more men than are employed in the fishing industry, some of them doubtless the fishermen themselves, who are ready material for enlistment, and would destroy property, costly battleships included,

amounting to a larger sum than may be realized by both nations from the profits of the industry in the next hundred years, while the settlement thus made might be further from justice than is the condition of the question with all its vexations to-day.

### Editorial Notes.

Paris Councillors  
in London

The visit which the London Corporation made to Paris last year has just been returned by the president and members of the Municipal Council of Paris. The delegation, consisting of about seventy persons, arrived in London on the evening of October 6, and received a very cordial welcome from the Lord Mayor and sheriffs at St. Paul's Station. A deputation from London had met the visitors at Dover and accompanied them to London. Mr. Pannell, chairman of the reception committee, in welcoming the French Councillors, said: "We realize that these international municipal amenities are conducive to a more complete understanding and cordial relationship between the peoples of France and England." Mr. Lefevre, president of the Paris Council, in thanking the London Councillors for their cordial welcome, recalled former visits and said that they all rejoiced to find themselves again in London, and felt that they were not embarking upon a foreign soil, but were simply returning to a friendly country. A distinguished civic company was on the platform to welcome the visitors when they arrived in London. The visit continued for several days, during which the Frenchmen were taken to many of the leading places of London, the Tower, the Tower Bridge, the Mansion House, the Billingsgate Market, the Foreign Cattle Market, etc. The civic dinner given by the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall was reported to be an unusually brilliant affair. Every part of the floor of the vast building was covered with tables and some of the guests had to be served in a gallery. The speeches made on this occasion reflected strongly the new spirit that has come to prevail between France and England. The French Ambassador, in proposing the toast to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, said that "all misunderstandings between the two countries had been dispelled, and the bonds of an enduring friendship had been established." He further declared that "between two non-competing countries, who exchanged every year products valued at eighty million pounds sterling, whose governments were inspired by a common ideal of progress and liberty, *misunderstanding was contrary to nature.*" That is the new sentiment that is prevailing to-day between the French and the English of practically every class. It gives promise of a continuance in a much finer form of the peace which, in spite of many bickerings and ill feelings, has already lasted for

nearly a hundred years. It seems now unthinkable that these two great nations should ever again return to the barbarous and utterly shameful attitude which they once bore almost incessantly toward each other.

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The figures which have been prepared, showing the cost of the second Hague Conference, are most interesting and suggestive. The total expense of the delegations from all the forty-six nations is placed at \$2,970,000. This is an average for each nation of \$64,565. It must be remembered that there were nearly two hundred official delegates, and the secretaries and various attachés carried the number up to about two hundred and fifty. The amount spent, therefore, in the four months of the Conference, considering the importance of the occasion, is relatively very modest. A *single first-class battleship* at the present time costs more than three times this entire expenditure on the greatest world gathering which has ever taken place. Of the whole sum spent, \$523,600 went for dinners, of which there were three hundred and seventeen, given by the delegations and the various Foreign Ministers accredited to The Hague. The social character of these dinners had much to do with developing and maintaining the fine spirit of harmony that pervaded the Conference. The amounts spent by the various delegations, the press associations and individual newspapers for telegraph and cable service was \$225,072. More than a million words of press matter were sent out. In the entertainment of the Conference the Dutch government expended \$112,580. These sums seem in themselves large, but, considering the greatness of the cause to which they were devoted, they were relatively small, and no citizen of any country will begrudge them.

Ex-Secretary  
Foster's Views.

Hon. John W. Foster, who attended the Hague Conference as the legal adviser of the Chinese delegation, has in various interviews given his impressions of it. He is somewhat less enthusiastic over its accomplishments than some others, but he thinks that, while in some respects it has proved a failure, notably in the matter of a permanent international court, in others it has been successful. Among the successful achievements, he mentions the establishment of the international prize court, a reform long advocated by neutral nations, the improvement of the method of creating international commissions of inquiry when hostilities are threatened, important amendments to the arbitration convention adopted by the first Hague Conference, improvement of the rules of both land and sea warfare, the agreement to prohibit the use of force in the collection of debts against governments where these are willing to submit the question at issue to

arbitration, the provision for the greater security of neutral nations, and that for the meeting of another conference to continue the discussion of the questions still left unsettled. On the whole, Mr. Foster expresses the opinion that war has been made more difficult by the Conference, and that the work done at The Hague will promote peace among the nations, by the education and development of public opinion, as well as by its positive accomplishments.

International  
Law Association

The International Law Association met, for its thirty-fourth conference, at Portland, Maine, August 29, 30 and 31, as the guest of the American Bar Association, which held its annual meeting at the same time. It was the second conference of the Association in America, it having met at Buffalo in 1899. Founded originally, as our readers know, as an aid in promoting the juridical side of the peace movement, it often considers topics of great interest to peace workers. In this issue is published the substance of an address made by its honorary president, Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut. The subject of this address, "The Equality of Nations," has come into prominence since the meeting of the second Hague Conference, and is destined to grow in importance in the consideration of any practicable plan of world federation. Other papers pertaining to the legal phases of the peace movement were read by Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy of England and Hon. Charles G. Elliot of Minneapolis on "Contraband of War," by A. C. Schröder of Zurich, Switzerland, on "The Question of Disarmament," by Sir Thomas Barclay on "The Most-favored Nations' Clauses in Commercial Treaties," by Hon. Everett P. Wheeler of New York on "Treaties as Affecting Subordinate Legislatures," and by J. H. Balfour-Brown of London on "International Law and International Trade." The subject of neutrality was also considered. Papers on arbitration were read by Dr. W. Evans Darby of London and Prof. C. Noble Gregory, Dean of Iowa University Law School. Ambassador Bryce, who was in Portland as orator of the American Bar Association, coming as a visitor into the meeting of the International Law Association, spoke of its work and of the diplomatic policy of the United States and Great Britain as follows: "What I have seen in this country convinces me that the sentiment of the American people is entirely in favor of those objects to accomplish which is the aim of your association. I think it is fair to assume that the United States and Great Britain will have the effective aid of every other nation in any steps that may be taken to promote the interests of civilization. I think that this Association is doing great and valued service in the line of paving the way for points likely to

come before courts of arbitration. These courts are necessary, but there are the preliminary points to be arranged. These are based partly on history and precedents, but modern questions are constantly arising and require careful investigation. This investigation your association is making, and you are entitled to credit for the consideration you give to such matters." Such meetings as these, characterized by papers written by men of the highest legal attainments and by the sympathetic words of a man like Ambassador Bryce, help us more than ever to realize to what a great extent the movement for peace and arbitration has taken hold of the thinking world.

On the 15th of October a treaty of obligatory arbitration was signed at The Hague between Italy and Mexico by Count Tornielli and Señor Esteva, the respective first delegates of the two countries at the Hague Conference. The preamble sets forth the desire of the contracting parties to consecrate through general accord the principle of obligatory arbitration. They agree to submit to arbitration all differences except those affecting the national independence or honor. They reserve the right, however, not to submit to arbitration differences which, according to the territorial laws, must first be referred to the national courts. We have not yet seen the full text of the treaty, which on the whole seems to follow closely the general lines of the Anglo-French and most of the other treaties of obligatory arbitration already concluded. In excepting questions of "national honor" it is a decidedly inferior treaty to those between Denmark and the Netherlands and Denmark and Italy, which are without limitations. It is not so good a treaty as the Swedish-Norwegian, which agrees to submit to the Hague Court the question whether any particular dispute really involves the national honor or vital interests. We imagine, however, that it is a sufficiently good treaty to consecrate perpetual peace between Italy and Mexico.

The *Hartford Courant* emphasizes the presence of the South and Central American states at the second Hague Conference as one of the most notable things in connection with it.

"We are still inclined to believe," it says, "that the really notable point in this second peace Conference was the presence of Latin-America in it. M. Nelidoff said that 'the presence of the Latin-American delegations had increased the reciprocal knowledge between the countries of the European and American continents.' The Latin-American representatives have already been invited to Paris with a view to establishing closer relations between their countries and France. Our own Mr. Choate and General Porter discovered that these new men from South America and Mexico had opinions of their own

and knew how to maintain them. It all means that a new and growing force has arrived in the politics of the world."

It goes without saying that, if world-peace is to be worked out in any thoroughly satisfactory way, all the world must have a hand in making it and saying on what basis it shall rest.

### News from the Field

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, who have spent a month in Europe since the Munich Peace Congress, have been actively engaged in peace propaganda work. On Sunday, the 13th of October, Mr. Mead addressed the congregation in South-place Chapel, Finsbury, London, on "World Federation." Referring to Sir M. Waechter's plea, the day before in the *Tribune*, for a United States of Europe, Mr. Mead contended that "the only great federation for which we may now hopefully or usefully strive is the federation of the world, with world-wide fraternity in commerce, and with the arbitrament of an international supreme court taking the place of the barbarous arbitrament of battle." Mr. and Mrs. Mead spoke also at the New Reform Club, Thursday afternoon, October 17, on "The Second Peace Conference and Afterwards."

At the meeting of the Manchester (England) Peace and Arbitration League, held last month, Sir William Randal Cremer was the principal speaker. He expressed regret at the passing of the Territorial Forces Act, believing that its provisions for military training of the young would greatly strengthen militarism in England. He deplored the fact that the British delegation at The Hague had not been more energetic in working for limitation of armaments. He believed, however, that a good deal of excellent work had been done at The Hague, in the agreement that the Hague Conferences should be held periodically, and that the subject of armaments should be carefully studied by the governments. He declared that it was a cause of rejoicing that the present House of Commons had more members devoted to the cause of peace than he had ever before seen in the Parliament, and that they had never had a Prime Minister so devoted to the cause of peace as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Referring to the anxiety in regard to Germany, Mr. Cremer said that there was no trouble except what was manufactured by the press of the two countries. "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying," he declared, "that if for six months we could muzzle the press of this country, and if the Germans could muzzle their press, the feeling of restiveness and anxiety on the part of the two nations would disappear."

Seth Low, treasurer of the Industrial Peace Foundation created by President Roosevelt with the Nobel Peace Prize money, reports that the fund is being increased by contributions. The trustees of the fund hope for contributions from laborers as well as capitalists. It is desired that the fund grow to at least a million, as it will require the interest on this amount to carry out the purpose of the foundation.

Lombard College at Galesburg, Ill., observed its first annual Peace Day on October 18. The whole day was given to peace exercises. In the forenoon Rev.

A New Treaty of  
Arbitration.

Latin-America  
at The Hague.